

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO NEW AMERICAN CHILOPODS

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In the course of the routine identification of two lots of myriopods, one received from the Federal Horticultural Board and one from Mr. James Zetek, two interesting new genera of chilo-pods were noted. These are described below.

FAMILY LITHOBIIDAE.

Enarthrobium, gen. nov.

Antennae long, the articles not fixed in number, above twenty-five. Ocelli present, seriate.

Prosternal teeth 2+2, the special spine hair-like, ectal in position.

Posterior angles of the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth dorsal plates produced.

Coxal pores circular, uniseriate.

Tarsi of anterior legs divided.

Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 2, 0; dorsal spines, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0; the claw single.

Claw of female gonopods tripartite; the basal spines 2+2.

Fourth joint of anal legs of male with a lobe above at the distal end. Genotype.—*E. bullifer*, sp. nov.

This genus differs from *Sonibius* in not having the articles of the antennae fixed in number at twenty, in having the fourth joint of the anal legs of male provided with a special lobe, and in other minor features.

Enarthrobium bullifer, sp. nov.

Dorsum brown or light chestnut. Legs and antennae brown, lighter distally.

Antennae moderately long, consisting in the type of twenty-six (right) and twenty-seven (left) articles.

Presternal teeth 2+2, the mesal one on each side larger than the ectal one.

Posterior dorsal plates roughened, becoming smoother anteriorly. Caudal corners of the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth dorsal plates strongly produced caudad.

Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 1, 3, 1. Ventral spines of penult legs

0, 1, 3, 3, 1; dorsal 1, 0, 3, 1, 1; claws 2. Ventral spines of anal legs 0, 1, 3, 2, 0; dorsal, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0; claw single. None of the coxae laterally armed.

Coxal pores small; in number, 4, 5, 5, 3.

The lobe on the fourth joint of the anal legs of male is at extreme caudal end above; it is small, leans caudad of dorsad and is distally truncate.

A partly grown female accompanying the male type has the three lobes of the genital forceps acute and the basal spines 2+2, slender and acuminate.

Length, 18 mm.

Locality.—South Carolina: Charleston. One male (holotype, M. C. Z. 2233) and a young female taken in a heap of rubbish in a garage by J. T. Rogers.

FAMILY SCHENDYLIDAE.

Schendylurus Silvestri.

Schendylotyn, subgen. nov.

Differing from *Schendylurus* sens. str. (African) and *Ploutoschendylurus* (American) in having the dental plate of the mandibles entire, not divided into blocks or segments.

Type.—*Schendylurus* (*Schendylotyn*) *integer*, sp. nov.

Schendylurus (*Schendylotyn*) *integer*, sp. nov.

General color, pale yellow.

Head widest behind middle, narrowed and rounded forward, frontal suture not evident.

Antennae short, cylindrical, the first joint thicker; subcontiguous at base.

Basal plate wide. Prehensors failing much of attaining anterior margin of head; claws slender and weak; all joints unarmed; prosternum without chitinous lines.

Arc of labrum wide, bearing about twelve true teeth in addition to a few serrations on each lateral portion.

Dental plate of mandible undivided, bearing typically six teeth.

Ventral pores present in a subcircular or elliptical area in front of caudal margin of plates; a few present on first plate and on others to the penult inclusive.

Last dorsal plate broad.

Last ventral plate wide, sides converging caudad. Glands of last coxae two on each side; homogeneous, opening under edge of ventral plate.

Pairs of legs, forty-nine.

Length, 12 mm.

Locality.—Canal Zone: Barro Colorado Id. One male (M. C. Z. 2253) taken in nest of termite *Anoplotermes gracilis* Snyder by J. Zetek, 30 Oct., 1924.